

Women professors call for centre

By Daniel Boyer

Declaring that more research on women was needed, "in order to correct hundreds of years of male imbalance in academic circles", an open meeting assembled yesterday to discuss a report which, among other things, calls for the creation of a centre for women.

The report, entitled "Teaching and Research on Women at McGill" includes proposals for the implementation of diverse things such as an interdisciplinary minor in Women Studies and the appointment of a Vice-principal (Women).

This last item was the subject of controversy with Professor John Southin of the Biology Department saying: "The Vice-principal (Women) would be in the same position as the Dean of Students; that is, without an academic purpose". He added: "The Administration would consider the problems of women at McGill solved upon the appointment of the Vice-principal (Women)."

The authors of the report pointed out that the purpose of the Vice-principal (Women) would be one of "ombudswoman" for all women on the McGill campus and would also coordinate efforts toward the implementation of the interdisciplinary minor. "Other universities have high academic officials who are women", mused Dr. Janet Donald of the Faculty of Education.

Pointing out that the purpose of the report was "to find as accurate information as possible and not to blame anyone", Dr. Margaret Gillett of the Faculty of Education added: "We have to keep the momentum going now that we are past the dramatic stage, and we will keep at it".

John Southin feels that the implementation of the report will require a more concerted effort on the part of concerned individuals: "Looking at what McGill has done in the past for women, we see that nothing was achieved."

Economics professor Sid Ingerman of the McGill Faculty Union stated that, though only 18.4 percent of the academic population are women, "half the cases which have come to the MFU in the past four years concerned women, and each of those cases was deemed serious enough to warrant an investigation by the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT)."

Ingerman added that the

characteristics of the persecuted women academics were those of "leaders". "They are bright, competent and independent-minded. They also refuse to be complacent."

Women are natural targets, he said, in periods of budgetary crisis because of their lower academic rank. Ingerman concluded that the McGill community was faced with a "conservative and chauvinistic Administration".

Karen Al-Androos of UQAM and a member of the Inter-University Committee to Defend the Rights of Women detailed three cases of alleged discrimination against women now occurring in Montreal.

Dr. Wolfson of the McGill Biology Department had her contract terminated on charges labelled "totally bogus" by John Southin. He added that the National Research Council granted Wolfson three years' worth of research funds, thus disclaiming Administration charges about Wolfson's professional abilities.

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Durocher Farm Comm:

"Influence at City Hall without having to pay for it"

By Ellen McKeough

At its founding meeting last night, Rob Allnutt, an organizer of the Durocher Farm Committee, cited traffic problems, poor snow removal, the "total lack of green space," and the successes of the Jeanne Mance Street Committee as the factors that motivated the formation of the group. Allnutt noted that since the residents of the streets involved "have common interests, they can act together to change the way the City moves around them."

The committee has been formed to receive complaints about the area, as well as ideas for its improvement. The group wants "to get influence at City Hall without having to buy it."

The committee plans to press to have the closed section of Prince Arthur Street re-opened. The section between Park and Hutchison Streets has been

closed off during construction on the Cité Concordia project. The committee also plans to poll area residents to compile statistics on needs and complaints.

Several people at the meeting said the high rate of transience in the area made it difficult to mobilize people who would not be in the neighbourhood long enough to see the results of their committee work. Students, who form a large section of the population of the area, were criticized for being fairly unconcerned about its future.

The Durocher Farm Committee will concern itself with the area enclosed by Pine Avenue, Sherbrooke, Park and University Streets. The group decided to call itself Durocher Farm Committee because the area the committee will serve was once part of a farm belonging to a Monsieur Durocher.



Peculiar artifacts are now available to the public at the doomed Laurentien Hotel. Above are many of the eager shoppers who have already partaken of this rare opportunity to accumulate.

Eva Friede

Plan parallel press conferences:

Student executives clash

By Jennifer Robinson

The recently "destituted" executive of Quebec's student press network in the province has been charged with hindering the unity of the student movement by the leadership of Quebec's national student organization (ANEQ).

According to a recent ANEQ press release, the former execu-

tive of PEN (la Presse Etudiant Nationale) was removed two weeks ago on charges including theft, the refusal to publish two member student newspapers and the transformation of PEN into a political organization.

ANEQ claims that, according to their constitution, they were within their rights to remove the PEN executive.

The former executive of PEN, ANEQ stated, "refuses to recognize the constitutional power that ANEQ has over its subservient newsservice and demonstrates a deplorable attitude which hinders student movement unity and is 'provocative', to say the least."

Jean-Paul Bédard, a member of the ousted PEN executive, claimed in an interview with the Daily that the accusations were "lies" and that it is not within the power of ANEQ to purge the PEN executive. He claimed that the ANEQ executive were "putschists and careerists" and were "only trying to impose their political line" on Quebec students instead of "serving the basic interests of students". Bédard claimed that ANEQ instead serves the "common interests of students" and so was in fact "only serving the interests of the bourgeoisie".

Bédard, claiming to maintain his position as General Secretary of PEN, announced that the Fourth Congress of PEN would be held this weekend at Laval University.

Staff meeting:

Staff members are urged to attend this afternoon's meeting at 5 pm. Nominations close at 5:30 pm for the final position on the editorial board 77-78.

Daniel Pauquet of ANEQ, asked to comment on Bédard's announcement, stated that "the executive council of ANEQ seriously questions Bédard's refusal to accept ANEQ's decision to hold democratic elections at the next PEN conference".

According to ANEQ, Bédard's congress is illegal. Instead, ANEQ plans to hold a conference in the near future to elect a new PEN executive and revitalize the PEN newsservice once vandalized printing equipment is repaired.

According to Yves Mallette of ANEQ, the purged executive of PEN was a "front group" for the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist), using the PEN to voice their own political views.

Bédard, when asked whether he was a member of the CPC(M-L), refused to answer, stating that his political views were not the issue. The issue, he claims, is for PEN "to defend the basic interests of students"—that is, "to serve the students in their battles against the attacks of the State." The ANEQ executive's last arbitrary "putschist act" was to purge the PEN executive, Bédard stated, warning that the "conspirators were venturing onto dangerous ground."

Bédard admits to having refused to publish the house organ of ANEQ, le Journal de la Majorité, claiming that the ANEQ executive in their newspaper would not acknowledge that there are two views as to the role of ANEQ and le Journal de la Majorité. ANEQ, he claims, could be a fighting instrument of Quebec students. But, he says, the present executive sees

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it as a negotiator with the government on behalf of the Quebec student for their "common interests".

Bédard stated that because of our society's class distinctions, there are no "common interests" but only "basic interests". Serving the "common interests of students" means "serving the interests of the bourgeoisie" and attacking "the fundamental interests of students."

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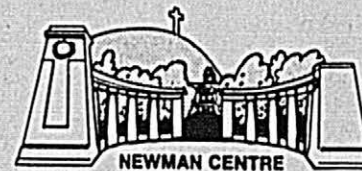
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Restructuring plan would redefine Arts, Science split

By James Murelich

Concordia University Senate will vote tomorrow on whether to accept "The Report of the Academic Deans to the Concordia Senate concerning the Academic Organization of the University." If accepted, this report would mark the beginnings of changes in the academic structure of Concordia.

The Report works from the premise that the merger of Loyola and Sir George has resulted in "the duplication of approximately 20 independent departments in the academic areas of the Humanities, the Natural Sciences and Social Sciences, spread over three separate faculties." In reaction to such "duplication" the Academic Deans have recommended a reorganization of the Academic Administration.

The major aspect of this reorganization will be the formation of a Faculty of Arts and Sciences and the "merger of the sister departments from existing faculties." This newly merged Faculty of Arts and Sciences would be divided into four divisions (Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, Humanities and Applied Disciplines) and at the head of each division would preside the "Vice-provost", who

would be responsible for "division activities and certain faculty-wide staff responsibilities as part of the Faculty Administrative team."

The Report recommends the creation of at least five "Colleges," responsible for undergraduate programmes in the Arts and Sciences Faculty. Consisting of a Principal, 10 to 20 fellows and from 200 to 800 students, each individual college would have a "philosophy of education or educational function." Academic functions, student recruitment, counseling, registration, and the development and offering of programmes would fall under their jurisdiction.

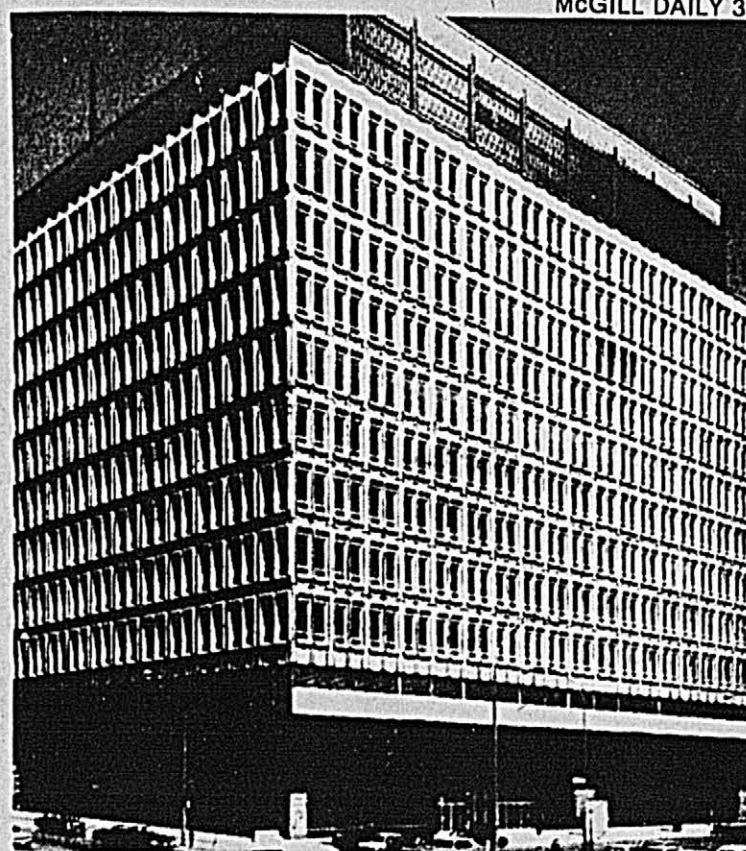
The Report also recommends that the present faculties of fine arts, engineering and commerce be changed in name to "schools" so as not to be confused with the "college" system of arts and sciences. These "schools" would each have their own Dean and be distinct faculties in their own right.

Reaction to the proposals contained in the Report have been mixed. The Sir George Psychology Department stated that it saw "no advantage at present in merging our depart-

mental structures at the undergraduate level." The English Department, according to the *Loyola News*, has enthusiastically endorsed the proposal while listing reservations about the feasibility of the administrative structure.

In an article in *The Georgian*, February 18th, Professor Laffey of Concordia wrote that the Report is "being rushed towards approval with indecent haste." He also criticized the vague wording employed when referring to budgetary powers and their distribution. In response to Concordia becoming an "Oxford, only better," Laffey said "Transforming Concordia into an excellent university would require, roughly, the replacement of 90 percent of its administrators, 50 percent of its faculty members, and 25 percent of its students..."

In a brief submitted to the *Daily*, J. Freeman, M. Poirier, and S. Rosner condemned the Report as having "ominous consequences for the future of Concordia." They argued that academic standards will be lowered by this blatant attempt to attract more students. They also stated that the amount of power concentrated in the hands of college principals and



The Henry Hall Building of Sir George Williams Campus, a one-time proud and independent university, now but a "campus" of Concordia.

provosts would place professors in "straitjackets."

Dean French of Graduate Studies at Concordia claimed in a telephone interview with the *Daily* that matters are not being rushed for the "schedule of implementation extends over one or two years." He also stated that jobs will not be threatened by the merger of "sister departments" but rather that professors would be freed from course duplications and could devote more time to

graduate programmes. In response to professor Laffey's criticism of the principles underlying the future "colleges," Dean French felt that his criticism was legitimate for they (the Deans) "have not made clear yet the role of these colleges. We just didn't have time."

Whatever the outcome of tomorrow's Senate meeting at Concordia, its effects will be felt throughout the university.

Canada denies Marxist entry; won't say why

By Claire Tallarico
Of the *Georgian*

Former Sir George Professor Andre Gunder-Frank, a leading Marxist economist has been denied admission into Canada to attend a conference on Canada and the Third World at Queens University.

Federal minister of Manpower and Immigration Bud Cullen, recently speaking on a CBC program said that while he held a "strong belief" in "academic freedom" after examining information concerning Gunder-Frank he had "no alternative" but to bar his entry into Canada. Cullen refused to disclose any specific details of the case.

In a phone interview with the CBC on February 6 Gunder-Frank said that he was unable to understand why he should be considered a "security risk."

Gunder-Frank speculated he may have been blacklisted because of correspondence with Pierre Vallieres, prominent FLQ member and author of *White Niggers of America*. While in jail following the "October Crisis" Vallieres wrote Gunder-Frank for information on the subject of imperialism.

He also suggested his brief career as financial consultant to Chilean president Salvador Allende may have provoked the

CIA to intervene in his affairs.

Many of Gunder-Frank's books are required reading in university courses across Canada and the Immigration Department's refusal to allow him into the country has sparked considerable protest at Queen's.

One organizer of the conference said she believed the government is violating the Helsinki Agreement which guarantees the free flow of scholars and ideas. She said the issue represents "the tyranny of the secret list" because Gunder-Frank has been given no reason for his denied entry.

R.S. Gruneau, assistant professor of sociology and author of the letter of protest, said the whole situation "smacks of Watergate and McCarthyism" and is a "sad commentary on what Trudeau once called the Just Society."

In a recent news conference held in Ottawa, Prime Minister Trudeau said "I am in the embarrassing position of telling you that we have barred him (Gunder-Frank) from Canada. Do not ask me why because that has to do with security."

"But you have not answered my question about ideas" interrupted a journalist at the conference.

"I know that I have not" said Trudeau, "You are welcome to

express all the ideas you want. You are welcome in this country to express any idea, even revolutionary ones, and that is in the Nicholson Doctrine of 1966. We do not prevent people from coming to this country even if they have wild ideas. But we do prevent them for coming in for other reasons, and these reasons apply to this gentleman."

The Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) has

asked the government "how the security of Canada would be in jeopardy by Dr. Frank's temporary presence in Canada" in a recent letter to Cullen.

The CAUT has also said that the "government stand in denying Dr. Frank, an acknowledged author in the field of Third World Economics, an opportunity to participate in an academic symposium contravenes the Helsinki Agreement of 1972 which calls for all

nations to permit the free movement of scholars between countries for academic purposes" according to a spokesman contacted yesterday in their Ottawa Offices. The CAUT is seeking a meeting between themselves, Cullen and the Prime Minister to discuss Dr. Frank's case and any potential cases where the government may be forced to deny academics admission to Canada.

CEGEP questions caucus merits

CUP [MONTREAL] — Student delegates attending a caucus of anglophone CEGEPs last Saturday expressed some doubt about membership in the caucus, citing potentially bad publicity and ANEQ disapproval.

The group, the Caucus of Anglophone Post-Secondary Schools (CAPSS) was formed February 5 after student unions representing Quebec's five English CEGEPs decided that certain issues, such as the proposed GTX report and forced incorporation of student unions, were not being adequately handled by the province-wide Association National des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ).

The delegate from John Abbott College, Tom Levasseur,

explained that his college might not join because its congress "was afraid of the publicity associated with setting up a system against the French."

He also feared that ANEQ "would get upset at the forming of the caucus," although he later explained that ANEQ was "not opposed to this caucus."

Pub to reopen Friday

By Miriam Hara

Gertrude's will open on Friday, announced Sam Kingdon, Executive Director of the Students' Society, at a pub staff meeting held yesterday. Kingdon stated that live entertainment may be provided every Friday and Saturday; however, if no live entertainment is available, disco music will set the mood.

There will be a cover charge every Friday and Saturday, depending on the type of entertainment. Gertrude's will operate solely for McGill students due to its failure to obtain a public liquor licence.

The pub will be open Thursday from 4 pm to midnight, and from 4 pm to 1 am on Friday and Saturday.

MCM President Kenneth George

Reconciled party accommodates "all views"

By Larry Black and Marc Cassini

When Kenneth George was elected to the presidency of the MCM executive in December, many observers tried to divine what role George would play at the helm of Montreal's opposition party. "Everyone knows that I was elected on the leftist slate," said the former MCM press secretary during an interview with the *Daily*.

But George concedes that his election victory can not be solely attributed to his ideological orientations. He will be expected to conciliate the deepening rift that has developed in the party in recent months. George believes he fits the role of conciliator well, asserting that he respects all members of the MCM caucus.

George stresses his conviction that a left-right split did not exist within the MCM. "That analysis is too simple—it's been easy, for the media, to accept." In fact, George explained, there are thousands of different ideas in the party, which, he argues, was formed by hundreds of diverse groups.

The split

The first crisis that George as conciliator faced arose out of the decision taken by an MCM congress in January to not reintegrate councillors Nick Auf der Maur and Bob Keaton into the MCM. Keaton and Auf der Maur, co-founders of the provincial Democratic Alliance, competed in (and lost) last November's provincial election in direct contravention of party statutes. Their re-entry into the party was foiled at the congress by one vote.

George notes that there has been little discussion of the "rift" in recent weeks. Though Keaton and Auf der Maur have yet to be accepted into the party, George feels that a conciliation has been achieved.

Many observers charged that Keaton and Auf der Maur were using municipal politics as a stepping stone to enhance their political glamour, adding cynically that the conciliation was effected because Keaton and Auf der Maur's "big names" are important to the MCM's public image.

George responded to this, saying that all members are important to the party, though he admits that there are no guarantees that the MCM will not be used as a stepping stone again. But he reiterates that "the MCM cannot afford to lose any members who are willing to work within the party."

George refutes the notion of the two-way split in the MCM by quoting from the party's policy documents. "Our housing policies cut across supposed ideological lines," Snowden, Cote DesNeiges, and NDG, traditionally viewed as "moderate wards," George pointed out, collaborated with St. Louis and St. Jacques to compose the bulk of the MCM's platform on housing.

"The March council on urban energy and pollution has drawn interested individuals from all sectors of the City," George added.

George predicted that rifts in the party will heal because the situation of the moderates, who George prefers to call "dissidents," is changing. George claims they were always on the defensive, never having devised an analysis of the urban crisis, as had the socialists. "The dissidents could only react to proposals and were not skilled at employing the democratic process." This group, the new president says, is

doing both, having undertaken to formulate their own urban programme.

Ending discussion of the rift, George pointed out that "if the MCM is to divide, it should do so on a crucial issue, such as action in the districts."

The importance of the party

George does not feel that the MCM's radical-reformist orientation could move rightward as did Toronto's reform caucus in 1972. "The problem in Toronto

municipal power is primarily a tool to exert pressure on the Provincial and Federal governments, citing the demolition of houses owned by Clermont Motors, George stated that the city is helpless to intervene. "We would be blind not to see this, but" he adds, "all governments are now questioning aimless development."

George feels the centralization of power in the Provincial and Federal

governments must be criticized. "We must fight Québec, though the struggle will be easier because of the election of the PQ."

Indications are that PQ cabinet members such as Jacques Léonard and Guy Tardif are amenable to the MCM's urban philosophy. George adds that the MCM is ideologically closer to the PQ and to the NDP than to any other political parties. "Success in our fight for decentralization is possible for a number of reasons," continued George. "Montreal is a large city and so can exert pressure."

But Montreal as a consequence of being a large city is becoming a poor city because in the last 15 to 20 years, citizens have been moving to the suburbs, reducing the amount of money acquired through municipal taxes.

Weaknesses of MCM

George concluded the interview with reference to the weaknesses of the MCM. They include labour relations with their employees, and the absence of programs on economic development and on the MUC.

"We are working now to refine existing programs and are looking into the City Charter and the electoral map in preparation for the 1978 election," said George.



Le Jour

was that there was no political party." George added that Toronto reformists are forming a party now and intend to oblige councillors to join it. "The MCM is already a powerful party with sufficient strength to develop policies once it controls City Hall."

George strives to keep power from an elite. The MCM, he argues, is a grass-roots organization with a democratic process. Though stressing the significance of district councils, George admitted that they don't exist presently. Assemblies are called in the areas to initiate policies and to ratify proposals.

"There is no evidence of centralization of power in the executive or the caucus," George affirmed.

The party membership has in fact increased since its electoral success of 1974 and citizens are actively involved in MCM-sponsored activities. "In NDG, 400 people attended a public meeting and 500 families were involved in the Parc Carmel issue," said George.

George attributes the MCM's ineffectiveness in St. Henri to the existence of many groups in this working class area which simply don't want to work together. "They are jealous of each other."

One major group in the area, L'Association pour la défense des droits sociaux (ADDS), has rejected the MCM because it doesn't see the necessity for a political party. ADDS favours direct political action and organization.

The MCM in St. Henri, George feels, faces such organizational problems. "Presently, no strong groups exist and the MCM lacks the resources to bring citizens together."

Politics outside the City

George stresses the importance of extra-municipal politics. "Look how often we have to go to Quebec City to settle issues, but," he cautions, "this is not to suggest that nothing can be done at the municipal level."

George agrees with St. Louis councillor John Gardiner's contention that

...but Auf der Maur cries "Marxist vehicle"

By Tom Hawthorn
and Kerry Ritz
of the Median

"The MCM no longer functions as an outlet for moderate reform at the neighbourhood level, but has become merely a political vehicle for a minority whose only concern for reform lies in their desire to have their Marxist political ideologies become MCM party policy", — Nick Auf der Maur in a MEDIAN interview at the Montreal Men's Press Club.

Auf der Maur explained his disillusionment with the present MCM, which began with the campaign for reduced MUCTC fares for the aged. The moderates in the MCM, after much effort, were able to get a bill read which would have reduced these fares. According to Auf der Maur, the radical wing of the party, then in control of the executive, announced that since the MCM platform called for abolition and not simply a reduction of fares, all MCM councillors must vote against the bill.

The moderate councillors, including Auf der Maur and Keaton, defied the executive and voted in favour of the bill. The moderates felt that nothing concrete could be accomplished without some form of compromise.

Auf der Maur feels that the "extreme line" taken by the MCM is a poor strategic and tactical move. The public does not comprehend, nor are they interested in Marxist theories. "All they want is a decent place to live and decent transportation."

The radicals have formulated a Marxist housing policy which they feel

should be implemented by the city. "What the hell does Marxist housing policy have to do with municipal politics," said Auf der Maur. "Housing is not even under the jurisdiction of the city. 10% of housing is in the domain of the Provincial Government and 90% is covered by the Federal Government."

Auf der Maur stated that one of the problems of the MCM lies in the fact that, unlike other urban reform groups in Canada, the MCM has an organized party membership. This often hampers the efficiency of councillors participating at City Hall. He felt it unusual that political parties that supposedly represent the people always seem to form bureaucracies. In the case of the MCM, the bureaucracy is composed of "ivory-tower" intellectuals who have no understanding of practical politics or reality.

"Municipal politics in Montreal has always been an extension of provincial politics. Camillien Houde and others ran under the Union Nationale banner." All other cities in Canada have active political groups which have a strong following.

Auf der Maur felt that if the situation in the MCM is not reversed in the immediate future, "no decent opposition to the Civic Party will be available." The party bureaucracy must come down to earth and grasp the problems of the people and attempt to solve them; they cannot bally-around formulating off-beat theories, he feels.

The MCM can survive as a political entity if it reverses its stand. If it doesn't, "Well, only time will tell. It'll really be too bad if the MCM dies."

today

Institute of Islamic Studies:

Professor Storrs McCall, Dept. of Philosophy, McGill Univ. will be speaking in Leacock 830 on "The Recent Civil War in Sudan", at 4:00 pm.

Radio operator's licences:

Sign up for the code lessons and theory tutorial. McGill Amateur Radio—VE2UN in Union 410. Free service of VE2UN: 392-8942.

Academy Award Performance:

"The man who skied down everest" will be shown at 6:30 & 9:00 pm in FDAA. Admission: 99cents. Sponsored by McGill Ski Team.

Amnesty International:

"More than a Million Years" a 30 min. documentary narrated by Albert Finney on the condition of political prisoners in Indonesia. Co-sponsored by ASA. 12 noon Union 301.

McGill Players:

Auditions for the play *The Transformation of Jonathan* will be held in room 302 of the Union between 3:00 and 6:00 pm. If unable to attend today subsequent auditions will take place this coming Friday and Monday.

Lunchtime One-Acts:

Whatever you do this week, you can't miss *You'd Be Able to Sleep in on Sundays*, written and directed by Keir Cutler, and *Traintime* written by Tadd Sullivan and directed by Madara Thomson. They're two of the funniest plays you'll ever see. All shows in the Players' Theatre, 3rd floor union, admission is free. Today and tomorrow only; at 1 pm.

Parachuting at McGill:

Information for those who have registered for the course to be given on Saturday, Feb. 26: Meeting Place: 350 Selby Street, room 001 (one street south of Dorchester near Greene Ave.) Time: no later than 9 am. Bring completed medical forms; course to be paid in full on Saturday. Dress: suitable for doing a small amount of physical exercises later on in the day. For more info call 844-4138 after 6 pm.

Radio McGill:

CFRM's Friday version of Morning McGill will broadcast an interview with the "Voice of the Canadians", Dick Irvin, between 9 and 10 am tomorrow.

Economics Students Association and Political Science Association:

The ESA and the PSA present Ed Broadbent, parliamentary leader of the NDP, who will speak on "Federal-Provincial Relations" 2-4 pm in Leacock 12.

MOC:

Downhill Ski Trip to Mont Orford this Sunday. Tickets available at Union Box Office. Members \$10.00, non-members \$12.00.

McGill Outing Club:

Open Meeting tonight at 7:30 in the Union Ballroom. Organization for this weekend's CSM as well as various trips for the rest of the term.

Montreal Statistics Colloquium [Colloque de Statistique de Montréal]:

Harold Ruben, McGill University, will speak on "Some Problems in Random Geometry: Balls and Other Topics", 4:00 pm (1600 heures), Université McGill University, 1214 Burnside Hall. On Servira le thé et le café à 1530 heures dans le salon du département, (BH 1024). Tea and coffee will be served from 3:30 pm in the lounge, (BH 1024).

Dr. Jack Nalman:

Talks about Freud's major contributions, from 3 to 4 pm in Palmer Howard Theatre of the McIntyre Building.

Music Faculty concerts:

1) FREDERICK LIESSENS, percussionist, student of Pierre Béluse. Works by Peterson, Carter, Tagawa, 1 pm—free. Recital Room C209, 555 Sherbrooke West. Information: 392-8224. 2) Mount Royal Brass Quintet. Works by Scheldt, Gesualdo, Maurer, Arnold, Stravinsky, Tull, Joplin, Ewald. 8:30 pm—free. Pollack Concert Hall, 555 Sherbrooke West.

Arts and Science students:

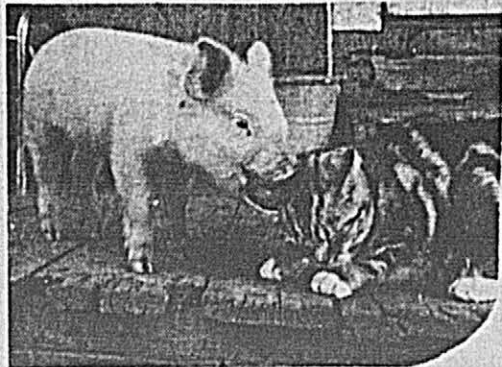
Pick up your VERIFICATION FORMS at Dawson Hall until Friday, February 25. Bring ID cards.

Community McGill:

Would you like to be a buddy for a child who needs a friend? We need 10 people, mostly guys, to give 4 hours a week. Come to Union 406 for more info, between 10-1.

Epicurean Club:

Meets at 1 pm in Union Cafeteria. We shall sample Cream of Elephant Soup and a new (surprise!) House Wine. Roast Swine and Tomato Catsoup for dessert.



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Labour Notes

Broadbent speaks out

Ed Broadbent, leader of the federal New Democratic Party, who speaks today at McGill, recently broadened his attack on the Liberal government's scandalous policies vis-a-vis the unemployed. Speaking in the House of Commons last week, Broadbent revealed that unemployment is costing Canadians about \$6 billion a year in lost production of goods and services.

He also charged the Government with doing even less to create jobs now than it did a few years ago when unemployment was lower. In 1972, when unemployment was at 6.4 percent, the Government spent \$604 million on job creation programs. This year, with a forecast unemployment rate of 7.5 to eight percent, the Government is spending only \$243 million.

The NDP leader urged adoption of a five-point program to stimulate the economy:

- an immediate reduction in personal income tax for lower and middle income brackets to stimulate spending;
- an immediate reactivation of federal capital works projects;
- an immediate expansion in the budget for low income and co-operative housing and land assembly;
- the launching of an assisted repair and renovation program for homes owned by pensioners, the disabled and low income families.
- a program to improve insulation in all residences, providing people with jobs and encouraging energy conservation.

X-ray dangers

The Quebec City *Le Soleil* has reported that safety regulations governing the employment of X-ray machines in Quebec City hospitals are not respected. Consequently, radiology technicians are increasingly exposed to radiation which has a slow but certain deteriorating effect on their health. The union to which the technicians belong, the CNTU, has demanded immediate action on the part of the Government and Quebec City hospital administrations to rectify the situation. The CNTU finds it intolerable that hospital workers should have to endure working conditions dangerous to their health.

Unemployment

Statistics Canada has released figures which indicate that despite the fact that unemployment is higher than it was a year ago, fewer people are receiving unemployment insurance benefits. The statistics reveal that six percent fewer people received unemployment insurance benefits in that month than in the same month a year earlier.

There were 639,072 unemployment insurance beneficiaries in November 1975, but only 601,956 in November 1976. But 22,000 more people were without jobs in November 1976, compared to the same month a year earlier.

The lower number of beneficiaries for November 1976 does not mean that fewer people were trying to collect benefits either. Over 33,000 more claims were received in November 1976 than November 1975.

By Lewis Gotthell

Two major pieces of labour-related legislation are being prepared for introduction to the National Assembly sometime this summer.

The new "projets de loi" represent one of the principal pillars of the PQ programme, the desire to overhaul and refine the Provincial Government's approach to industrial safety and minimum wage questions.

Embodying a radical breakthrough in the Quebec industrial relations scene, the first law deals with the creation of a guaranteed set of minimal wage holiday benefits, and working condition principles. In the form of a basic universal collective agreement, this will benefit every non-unionized working person in Quebec.

This legislative effort is to be tabled in the first weeks of May and will take the form of a new chapter to the 13-year-old Provincial Labour Code. Over 350,000 minimum and sub-minimum wage earners, and the entire part-time labour force of Quebec will gain from the new regulations.

The law shall guarantee the indexation of the minimum wage to the provincial cost of living figures, redefine the measures dealing with regular, part-time and overtime work qualifications and benefits, lunch and breaktime benefits, and association rights of unorganized workers.

The second "projet de loi", which will probably be introduced in late August, deals with the problem of industrial accidents, the main cause of lost man-hours of work in Quebec.

In 1973 alone, over 1,700,000 workers in the private sector alone, were involved in more than 100,000 industrial accidents losing an equivalent of 2,550,000 days of work.

The new industrial safety bill will reveal a totally new governmental perspective on the question of determining the best means by which to

prevent work accidents. The PQ promises to reverse the past Liberal tradition of relying on a government-directed inspection system to spot dangerous working conditions and prosecute guilty offenders. The PQ Government believes that a government-led industrial safety commission is of redoubtable value.

In the past, government industrial inspectors have been hampered by a far too demanding workload, an understaffed team, extensive paper work and a lax system of offender prosecution. Many inspectors were also demoralized by their comparatively low pay scale, which effectively discouraged new talented personnel from entering the field. Many inspectors were not averse to taking bribes. In the end, only the work force of Quebec was the victim of these problems. There are many publicly unknown people who have paid a terrible price for an industrial safety program which successive Union Nationale and Liberal governments refused to properly finance or improve.

The new thrust of the PQ safety policy is simple. It will try to shift inspection and prosecution powers and overall initiative to the workers of Quebec. The PQ has concluded that simply raising the number of provincially employed industrial inspectors will not ensure the development of an aggressive, efficient and honest safety program. Since it is the work force of Quebec that has the most at stake in this question, the PQ believes that it is most appropriate that the work force be given the legal and political means to protect itself.

This policy is a remarkable change because it represents a new philosophy concerning industrial relations. Never before have politicians in Quebec City recognized the fact that the State, in reality, is a huge, and inefficient conservative

continued on page 7

PQ labour legislation could be radical step

By Lewis Gotthell

In many respects, the Canadian labour movement is an artificial creation. The movement is divided by factors like language, geography, ethnicity, and industry.

In Quebec, the strains are intensified by serious competition between the two largest centrals, the CNTU and the QFL. The battle has numerous bases. Many people believe that a major cause for the tensions is that the two centrals represent two fundamentally different perspectives on trade unionism. The CNTU is seen as a central which leads a movement of "syndicats de combat", while the FTQ is stereotyped as a "syndicats des affaires".

Different people respond to these images accordingly. Numerous managers and companies fight to the death to bar the CNTU from helping workers to exercise their dem-

ocratic right to unionize (witness the current example at CJMS and Radio Mutuel). Contrarily, many companies permit or even invite "responsible" international unions to organize their labour force without any opposition.

The general public decries the "Marxist" orientation of the CNTU, while attacking the rich "big boss" attitudes of the leaders of the FTQ.

According to Jean Gerin-Lajoie, a McGill-educated trade unionist, the situation is much more complex than it appears. He believes that generalizations of people, or groups, are inherently problematic. They tend to concede accuracy in order to gain some "kernel" of truth.

Gerin-Lajoie was recently re-acclaimed as district

major speech last fall in which he tried to delineate more precisely the real difference between the CNTU and the QFL. Gerin-Lajoie is also vice-president of the QFL, and as leader of the largest single affiliate of the provincial central, is a major power behind the throne of QFL President Louis Laberge. He is well known for his opposition to confrontation tactics like general strikes, and his defence of international unions and support for Quebec independence. His speech was delivered before a convention of Quebec metal workers.

The address was a mixture of many observations. On the whole, it was a crucial and important speech, not because it was especially perceptive—because it was not—but because it has forcefully renewed the debate about the correct course of action for the Quebec labour

QFL boss Gerin-Lajoie attacks CSN ideologues

movement. The speech also tried to shatter what Gerin-Lajoie called falsehood and myths concerning the radical orientation of the CNTU.

In effect, Gerin-Lajoie accuses the CNTU of intellectual and political snobism. He claims that while the CNTU is ready to create a labour party to destroy the "state", it automatically condemns as "bourgeois" any worker who feels that the state need not be destroyed. The CSN thereby immediately alienates many workers from the envisioned radical and unified labour party. Quite a paradoxical position.

He believes that the trade union movement, and particularly the CNTU, are neglecting the different backgrounds of workers of different regions, age and industry. The working class is not a monolithic entity. It is, like the rest of

continued on page 7

Commons axe money for higher education

By Peter Birt

National Affairs Reporter
Canadian University Press

OTTAWA [CUP]—Federal financial support for post-secondary education will drop as a result of changes introduced in the House of Commons February 7 in the Fiscal Arrangements Act (FAA). The changes in the established programs financing section of the act states that "Under the new agreement federal contributions will grow with the growth of the economy rather than the growth of provincial expenditures."

In order to bring all the provinces to an average level, "the Federal Government will make levelling adjustments in cash payments so that provinces where federal contributions now are above the national average in per capita terms will be brought to the national average in five years; provinces where federal contributions are now below the national average will be brought up in the national average in three years."

The bill will transfer \$8.5 million in cash and taxing power to provincial governments and provide laws to implement some federal-provincial agreements reached by the first ministers at their December conference. It also outlines a number of regulations determined more recently.

Limit accessibility and growth

The long range effect of these changes according to Dan O'Connor, executive-secretary of the National Union of Students (NUS) will be to "turn people away from the classroom door."

O'Connor said the changes

announced by the finance department are intended as a 20-year program. He said the funding formula now has no relation to anyone's expenditures and will not match real growth. He pointed to the situation in British Columbia where enrolment is expected to grow steadily in the next 20 years. But in that same period, according to O'Connor, the actual federal contribution to post-secondary education will become even smaller.

Several other important statements were made in the announcement. For the first time it has been written into the legislation that "the Secretary of State will meet regularly with provincial ministers to discuss matters of mutual interest and concern." This has been the practice in recent years but never before stipulated in the agreement.

Under the changes the new agreement will "continue indefinitely."

"Changes will require agreement on three years' notice, and the Government of Canada has agreed not to give such notice before April, 1979."

Affects hospital and medicare

These new fiscal arrangements replace the old cost-sharing arrangements, but as with the previous agreements the programs will affect medicare, hospital insurance and post-secondary education.

The government said the new agreement is intended to "maintain national objectives and standards of services" and put financing on a more stable footing to help financial management at both levels of government. It further states it

will "give provinces more flexibility in the use of their own funds." In the same way as the previous agreement, this new program will not stipulate what part of the revenues will be spent on post-secondary education rather than health programs.

The federal contributions to the provinces will be made in tax transfers (a reduction of federal taxes to allow an equivalent increase of provincial taxes) and cash payments.

O'Connor said "The implica-

tion for tuition fees is that it will double or triple the pressure to increase those fees" as a means of increasing provincial revenues.

He said there will be a natural attempt by the provinces to increase tuition fees which now account for about 15 percent of total reserve when the largest part of the financing for education (about 50 percent) now comes from the Federal Government. The provinces will not want to increase their current 35 percent commitment

to the total cost of post-secondary education.

It is significant, O'Connor said, that the announcement was made by the Federal Government. The provincial governments maintain that there is little federal control in post-secondary education, a myth that even the Federal Government is not trying too hard to counter. But this federal action indicates the magnitude of its power.

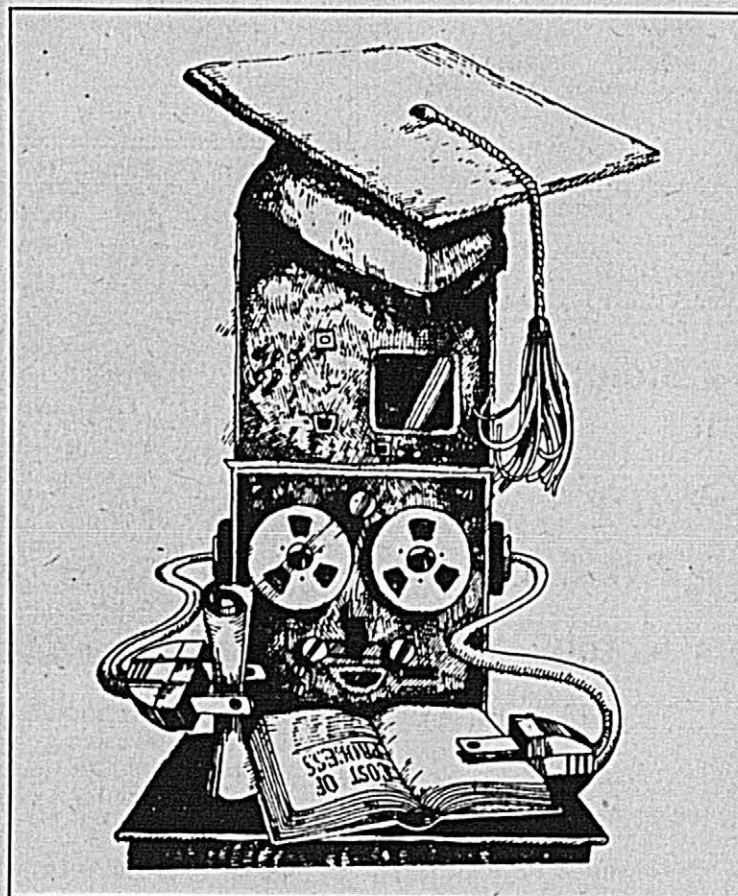
Real effects seen in five years

The problems that will soon arise in the post-secondary education system, not noticeably in the next three to five years but after, will show the impact of the new financial agreement. O'Connor listed the lack of new building construction, overcrowded classrooms, and an end to talk of reforming the secondary school system as the long term effects of the program.

"The fight for the dollars," O'Connor said, "will increase."

The day after the finance department announcement NUS sent copies of the brief and comments to provincial organizations. They plan to send information to member councils on the outcome of what O'Connor called "this closed door, cat and mouse game" that has been the federal-provincial meetings on the future of post-secondary education.

"If people think there is unequal access and bias to high income students now," O'Connor said, "wait and see the situation after five years of this established programs financing."



nouncing their "plans" for change, Marois has been very busy preparing these measures, which as much as anything else should entice the working population of Quebec to favour independence in the future crucial referendum. Marois is a South Shore MP, formerly well-known consumer and labour lawyer and highly regarded within the Parti Québécois. When René Lévesque's leadership was questioned a year ago, Marois appeared the most likely successor to the post of party leader. Today, as "Super" Minister for Social Affairs he has a key role in a government which must show its capabilities not only as a regular provincial government, but perhaps as a future national government. Independence is undeniably a positive option for those people who feel that the linguistic and cultural heritage of Quebec is threatened by federalism. Independence will become a positive option for many more people if the Parti Québécois is able to show that it is the only party really willing and capable of instituting needed social reforms like the ones proposed for the existing minimum wage and industrial safety programs.

Gerin-Lajoie...

continued from page 6
capitalistic society, full of contradictions.

Gerin-Lajoie claims that the increasingly influential Marxism of some CNTU leaders and of a number of radical fringe groups like the CCL(M-L) does not recognize these differences, and neglects the real roots of trade union activity.

Gerin-Lajoie continued to say that it is incomprehensible that a union which devotes much of its energy to admittedly local, and rank and file questions like contract negotiation and grievances, should be called a "business union" simply because it does not submit its efforts to the "class struggle."

He added that the daily threats of unemployment, job insecurity, and dangerous working conditions, are the reasons why trade unions exist. To divert one's time and effort from the battle to solve these problems to a vague and misunderstood effort to wage class struggle is to betray the roots of trade unionism, according to Gerin-Lajoie.

Gerin-Lajoie's speech was well received by the metal

workers' convention and throughout the QFL.

Although many observers outside the FTQ believe that Gerin-Lajoie had erroneously interpreted the legitimacy and value of the "class approach" to trade unionism, they do concede that he accurately recognized the labour movement's tendency to neglect the various origins, interests, and backgrounds of the people who make up the Quebec labour force.

Not all workers are ready to go on strike at the same time, not all workers will settle for the same working conditions, and not all workers will be equally satisfied with the performance of their own union.

However, those who disagree, those who are not as ready as others to engage in battle, or even those who are satisfied with their working conditions, should not be viewed as "bourgeois" or "enemies". In essence, workers are the only allies workers have, and to permanently alienate any number of fellow labourers is to weaken one's own ability to fight.

Women...

continued from page 1

Al-Androos described the case of Professor Nancy Arsenault whose contract had also not been renewed, adding that, when asked by the MFU for clarifications on the non-renewal, the Dean of Social Work refused to comment.

Al-Androos stressed that cases of sexual discrimination were not isolated to McGill. According to Al-Androos, Renée Joyal-Poupard of the Université de Montréal Law School was also dismissed from U de M because of sexual discrimination. Al-Androos described her pedagogical differences with the Dean of the Faculty commenting that Joyal-Poupard had taken maternity leave in the middle of the school year.

Al-Androos concluded that "These are common threats. Men in analogous positions are treated differently." She added that "actions against women are very cryptic and you have to be prejudiced about them while seeking them out."

Labour laws...

continued from page 6

body, which supports the status quo. Qualitative social improvements can be made only when the necessary powers and instruments are placed back in the hands of the people.

The Government's social ministry is of the conviction that just as the state is capable of redistributing revenue in the form of welfare or unemployment cheques, it can likewise redistribute political power, thus lessening the burden of the affairs of state and dynamically improving the potential for social change.

The man most responsible for these two reforms is 36-year-old lawyer Pierre Marois. It appears that while many ministers have been in the spotlight publicly pro-

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are hereby called for the following committee:
The Principal's Advisory Committee
to Review the Position of the Dean of Students

The two student positions (plus one alternate) on this committee are open to all McGill students. Application forms may be picked up at the Students' Society Office in the University Centre (Union 105).

Completed applications should be submitted to the Secretary, Miss Despres, no later than 4:30 p.m., Wednesday, 2 March 1977.

We encourage all interested students to apply.

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Nominations for the Scarlet Key "AWARD" will be accepted up until March 1, 1977. Nominees should show qualities of distinction and character in some combination of academics plus activities and athletics. The "AWARD" is McGill's only recognition to those students, MALE AND FEMALE, who have contributed to McGill life outside of their academic program.

Nomination papers should include name, address and telephone number, plus other pertinent information of the activities of the nominee, or pick up application forms from the Union Box Office. All applications should be placed in the Scarlet Key box at the Student Union, or sent to Brian Ward, Scarlet Key Coordinator, care of The Graduates' Society, 3605 Mountain Street, Montreal H3G 2M1, Quebec.

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